Exhibit G

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      IN AND FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
                          --000--
AG.G. a minor, by and through )
his guardian ad litem, JESSICA)
AQUINO; AR.G., a minor, by and)
through his guardian ad litem,)
JESSICA AQUINO; KARLA GONSALEZ)
individually; and AUGUSTIN
GONSALEZ, JR., individually,
                 Plaintiffs, )
                              )CASE NO.: 4:19-cv-00697 DMR
           vs.
CITY OF HAYWARD, a municipal
corporation; MARK KOLLER,
individually; PHILLIP WOOLEY, )
individually; MICHAEL CLARK, )
individually; TASHA DECOSTA,
individually; and DOES 1-100, )
inclusive,
                 Defendants.
                                      CERTIFIED COPY
         DEPOSITION OF SERGEANT TREVOR VONNEGUT
                (PMK and Scene Supervisor)
                 MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 2020
 REPORTED BY: KELLY L. MCKISSACK, CSR #13430
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1

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Can you tell me how the training is conducted.
3	A. The training is conducted in a either one
4	of our rooms where we go through the PowerPoint. So
5	classroom setting. There'll be one of the PowerPoint
6	there's a test that's usually attached to it. There's a
7	certification form that gets signed by the officers
8	saying that they've done the things that are required.
9	And then depending on the training that is set
10	up, there'll be transition drills. So officers will
11)	practice taking the Taser in and out of the holster.
12	There'll be transition drills between transitioning
13	between the Taser and a firearm. Some of those
14)	transitions will include verbal commands. Some will
	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect
15	
15) 16)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect
15) 16) 17)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser
15) 16) 17)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out.
15) 16) 17) 18) 19)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out. Some will include firing the Taser. We fire
115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out. Some will include firing the Taser. We fire two cartridges, two live cartridges during the training.
115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221)	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out. Some will include firing the Taser. We fire two cartridges, two live cartridges during the training. And then usually that will be attached to some sort of maybe scenario-based training. Q. And do user or users of the Taser still go
115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221) 222, 233	<pre>include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out.</pre>
115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221) 222, 23, 244	include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out. Some will include firing the Taser. We fire two cartridges, two live cartridges during the training. And then usually that will be attached to some sort of maybe scenario-based training. Q. And do user or users of the Taser still go through the experience of being tased? A. It is voluntary. I like to think if officers
114) 115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221) 222, 223, 224, 225	<pre>include actually giving commands to, you know, a suspect of what they want them to do based on pulling the Taser out.</pre>

1	Q. Because these things are great when you first
2	buy them, but not so great afterwards. All right.
3	What I'd like to do actually is to make this
4	Exhibit A. And this is the Taser printouts, the
5	collection that we just reviewed. Bates stamp 780, the
6	last three digits, through 833.
7	(Whereupon, Exhibit A was marked for
8	identification.)
9	(BY MR. NISENBAUM:) (Q.) (Now, I assume that you've trained)
10	officers as to the purpose of the Taser, correct?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. What is your understanding of the purpose of
	the Taser?
13	
13 14	A. So it's considered an intermediate use of
14	A. So it's considered an intermediate use of force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it
14) 15) 16)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it
14) 15) 16)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular
14) 15) 16) 17)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. (It actually will lock, best layman's
14) 15) 16) 17) 18)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is
114) 115) 116) 117) 118) 119)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is actively resisting. And it gives officers an
14) 15)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is actively resisting. And it gives officers an opportunity to safely detain subjects while they're not
114) 115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221)	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is actively resisting. And it gives officers an opportunity to safely detain subjects while they're not able to keep fighting, flail their arms, have access to
114) 115) 116) 117) 118) 119) 220) 221) 222) 223	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is actively resisting. And it gives officers an opportunity to safely detain subjects while they're not able to keep fighting, flail their arms, have access to any weapons, anything like that. Q. Okay. And do you train officers that the Taser can be used or strike that.
114 115 116 117 118 119 220 221 222	force where it can be used to, if deployed properly, it could actually physically it's called Neuro Muscular Incapacitation. It actually will lock, best layman's terms, it will lock muscles up for somebody who is actively resisting. And it gives officers an opportunity to safely detain subjects while they're not able to keep fighting, flail their arms, have access to any weapons, anything like that. Q. Okay. And do you train officers that the

1	used if you're at a reasonable distance from a person
2	against a person who is armed with a knife?
3	A. It depends on the situation. But generally on
4	a one-on-one situation, no.
5	Q. Well, let's assume and that's because if
6	the Taser fails, then you have to transition to a gun,
7	correct, if the person were attacking you?
8	A. I would hope the officers would, yes.
9	Q. Okay. But if you have multiple officers at
.0	the scene, it's not a one-on-one situation. Let's say
.1	it's a three-on-one situation. Then you would train
.2	officers that you would use the Taser first with lethal
_	cover as backup, correct?
_3	cover as backup, correct:
	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser
4	
.4) .5)	(A.) (We would not train officers to use a Taser)
.5	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train
. 4) . 5) . 6)	(A.) We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an
.4) .5) .6) .7)	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to
.4 .5 .6 .7 .8	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the
.4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the officers at the scene to decide what would be the most
.4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the officers at the scene to decide what would be the most appropriate.
.3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 .9 .20 .21	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the officers at the scene to decide what would be the most appropriate. Q. Okay. Well, I assume that you're familiar
.4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 .20	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the officers at the scene to decide what would be the most appropriate. Q. Okay. Well, I assume that you're familiar with the department's Use of Force Policy, correct?
.4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 .9 .20	A. We would not train officers to use a Taser first. But if time and distance allows, we train officers to have lethal force, nonlethal force, an arrest team, if possible, to go hands-on. So we try to get as many options available. And then it's up to the officers at the scene to decide what would be the most appropriate. Q. Okay. Well, I assume that you're familiar with the department's Use of Force Policy, correct? A. Yes.

1 alternatives to lethal force, correct? 2 Α. Yes. Okay. And why does it do that, if you know? 3 4 Well, all encounters we're trying to use the Α. 5 least amount of force possible to effect an arrest or 6 detain somebody. 7 Right. And in Taser training don't you train O. 8 officers that the Taser is a preferable option to lethal 9 force? 10 I wouldn't say it's preferable. It's just an 11 option that's used when intermediate force would be 12 appropriate. 13 Is it true that you train officers that if the O. 14 Taser is available and it would reasonably be expected 15 to stop an attack by a person holding a knife that --16 and there are other officers who are available to act as 17 lethal cover, that you should use a Taser first? 18 I wouldn't say we use them to use that -- I Α. 19 wouldn't say we would have them use that first. 20 really up to the officers on scene. It depends what the 21 appropriate use of force would be. The Taser is an 22 option that officers have at their availability. 23 But you do train officers that the Ο. 24 availability of a less lethal option could vitiate the

need for a lethal option or for a lethal use of force,

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1	correct?
2	A. It could, yes.
3	Q. Okay. And because the lethal use of force is
4	the end of it all, you would want to use the lesser
5	lethal option if it's reasonable to do so, correct?
6	A. I think we always train that the least amount
7	of force possible is the most effective way to effect an
8	arrest.
9	Q. Okay. And is the most reasonable way to
10	effect an arrest, correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. Have you ever trained officers that you
13	should not use the Taser you should not use a Taser
14	if a person is armed with a weapon such as a knife?
15	A. That we should not use the Taser?
16	Q. Right.
17	A. We not on a one-on-one situation, no. We
18	don't train that way.
19	Q. I understand. On a one-on-one situation we
20	discussed that already. But in a situation where you
21	have multiple officers present, let's say you have three
22	officers present, and all of them have Tasers and all of
23	them have guns, do you train officers that you should
24	not use the Taser against the person who is holding a
25	knife?
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1	DECLARATION OF WITNESS
2	
3	I hereby declare I am the deponent in the
4	within matter; that I have read the foregoing deposition
5	and know the contents thereof, and I declare that the
6	same is true of my knowledge except as to the matters
7	which are therein stated upon my information or belief,
8	and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.
9	I declare under the penalties of perjury of the
10	State of California that the foregoing is true and
11	correct.
12	
13	Executed this 13th day of Manch,
14	20 30 , at HAYWARS , CA (State)
15	(CILY) (State)
16	+112
17	TREVOR VONNEGUT
18	
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF ALAMEDA)
4	
5	I hereby certify that the witness, Trevor
6	Vonnegut, in the foregoing deposition appeared before me, Kelly McKissack, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and a disinterested person.
7	Said witness was then and there at the time
8	and place previously stated by me placed under oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the
9 10	truth in the testimony given on the date of the within deposition; that the deposition is a true record of the witness' testimony as reported by me.
11	The testimony of the witness and all questions
12	and remarks requested by Counsel was reported under my direction and control, caused to be transcribed into
13	typewritten form by means of Computer-Aided Transcription.
14 15	I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter licensed by the State of California, and I further certify that I am not interested in the outcome of the said action, nor
16	connected with, nor related to any of the parties in said action, nor to their respective counsel. I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties
17	to the case named in the within caption.
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my signature this 10th day of February, 2020
19	Signature this foth day of restudiy, 2020
20	
21	/s/Kelly McKissack
22	Kelly McKissack Certified Shorthand Reporter
23	California License No. 13430
24	
25	000
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1	WITNESS LETTER
2	TO: Sgt. Trevor Vonnegut Date: 03.06.20
3	c/o Michael G. Vigilia, Sr. Asst. City Attorney CITY OF HAYWARD Depo: 01.27.20 777 B Street Ref. #20012703C
4	Hayward, CA 94541
5	RE: AG.GJ.Aquino; K.Gonsalez v. City of Hayward, et al.
6	Dear Sgt. Vonnegut:
7	Please be advised that the transcript of your deposition taken in the above matter has been completed
8	and is now available at this office for your reading and signing.
9	Please contact our office between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday, to schedule an
10	a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Monday-Friday, to schedule an appointment. Or, if you prefer, contact the attorney to review and sign the copy of your deposition under penalty
11	of perjury. Read the transcript making any changes necessary.
12	In making any changes, please use the following guide: 1. DO NOT WRITE on the original transcript.
13	2. SIGN UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY at the end of the Deposition on the Certificate of Witness Page.
14 15	 List each change on the Deposition Errata Sheet following this page. Signature is required at the bottom of the Errata Sheet.
16	4. Forward the signed Certificate of Witness Page and signed Errata Sheet in addition to a copy of
17	this letter to: Barbara J. Butler & Associates
18	Certified Court Reporters P.O. Box 3508, Santa Clara, CA 95055 (510) 832-8853 or (408) 248-2885.
19	Upon receipt of items requested in this letter, I
20	will forward copies of same to all Counsel. In the event you have not reviewed you deposition
21	within 35 days or by trial date, whichever is sooner, the original transcript will be sealed pursuant to applicable
22	laws and thereafter mailed to the deposing attorney.
	Sincerely,
23	/s/Barbara J. Butler
24	Barbara J. Butler, CSR
25	cc: All Counsel
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